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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1870. NO. 189.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.
Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty.

List of Articles Placed on Free List—Probable Fate of the Tariff Bill—The Financial Bills and Their Prospects—The American-Bolivian Minister—Bill to Enforce Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1870.

The Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty.

The Senate has agreed to proceed at two o'clock next Wednesday afternoon to the consideration of the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty, concluded at San Francisco, May 21st, 1867, and laid before that body in July of that year. Ratifications were to have been exchanged in eighteen months from date of document, but the time has been extended to that lay in next month. The treaty was once fully considered in the Senate, when the sentiment seemed to be about equally divided on the question of agreeing to it, and its friends asked that it might be laid on the table without prejudice. In making it, General Edward Mc-Pherson represented the United States, and Chas. C. Harris, the Hawaiian Government. The resty admits free of duty into all our ports the following articles when grown or produced in the Hawaiian Islands, viz: Sugar, molasses and syrups of sugar and molasses; tallow, of the animal kind; rice, arrow-root, starch, and starch; copper and composition sheathing nails and bolts; manufactures of wood, bleached and unbleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and containing one layer of wood and sixty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling; hats, dried fish, fish oil, whalebone, fruits and vegetables dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved, salted and not salted; hides and skins, furs, skins and hulls, undressed; hoop iron and wire; iron and iron nails, spikes and brads; lumber and timber of all kinds—round, hewed or sawed, manufactured in whole or in part; machinery, carts and other baggage wagons; and books, pamphlets and all other oils for illuminating and lubricating purposes; plants, shrubs and trees; raised sugar, rice, stoves, and castings of which iron is the component part; wholly made clothing. Certificates of consular customs collectors are to be required in all the articles save the right of free admission under the terms of the treaty of 1857, and the Hawaiian Government shall pass the necessary laws to effect it, if it be ratified, as it has already been by the legislative assembly of the Islands. It is to remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may go into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, and the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

The Tariff Bill.

Pretty much everybody is speculating as to the ultimate fate of the tariff bill. The Ways and Means Committee and Pennsylvania interests have been beaten in every paragraph relating to iron thus far considered, generally a small majority, however, though the reduction per dollars per ton on iron in slabs, blooms, is was to-day carried by nearly twenty majority, nearly all the New England members present going with it. The leading so-called reformers against the rates fixed by the Committee. The fact that such material reductions are making on iron leads some to anticipate the abandonment of the whole bill. The high tariff men begin to talk giving it up, and going for a more to-the-know it system, while many the moderate tariff men show an inclination to see if they cannot carry the reductions coal and salt and lumber, and if they succeed in this they will probably put the bill through. There are many members who believe it cannot possibly pass, and they point to the fact that though the country is in order five minute debate have been spent on it, in fourteen of its forty-one days since it began in committee of the whole. They argue that House and the country at like will soon become tired of the whole thing. Another fact he considered is that the bill is not revised and ready for the printer, though this day Canada invites the Red river people to an amicable arrangement. She offers to guarantee us our rights, and to give us a place in the Confederation equal to that any other province has nected with the provincial government. Our rights, based upon justice, shall be respected by a happy country that has escaped the many misfortunes that were prepared for her, in seeing her children on the point of war. She recommends the old friendship which used to bind us and by the ties of the same patriotism their lives, their liberty, and their happiness. Let us remain united and we shall be happy."

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has offered to give up the whole of his personal property to the foreign stockholders in the Erie Railroad, if they will consent to apply it to the liquidation of the Alabama claims. This offer is tantamount to an admission that the stockholders in question are at least entitled to some reparation from Mr. Fisk.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 23@23½c; sales 4,000 bales; receipts 427 bales; exports to Great Britain, stock 18,956 bales; receipts for 7 days 20,243 bales; exports 61,578 bales; stock 126,000 bales.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, April 22—Cattle—total receipts 260 cars; last week 625; market dull at $@$ for stockers to good shipping cattle. Sheep—one deck at $4 25@5 00. Hogs—one deck at $6 75@6 90; receipts liberal.

CONGRESS.
Annexation of Northwest Territory.

Invalid Appropriation Bill Passed —The Tariff Bill, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER'S resolution directing the President of the United States to appoint Commissioners to open negotiations for the annexation of Winnipeg district as a Territory or State.

Mr. CHANDLER spoke at some length in favor of the proposition. He said that 100,000 British regulars would not be able to subdue the Red River Insurgents.

Mr. HOWARD stated that the State authorities of Michigan would not permit the use of the Sault Ste Marie canal in furthering any military operations by the British Government. He said further that he had it from an authoritative source that permission would not be given by the United States authorities for the moving of foreign troops within our limits.

Mr. SUMNER said the apprehensions expressed would prove unfounded.

The discussion was terminated by the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The invalid appropriation bill, appropriating $50,000,000, was passed.

Quite a number of bills were indefinitely postponed.

The bill to provide for the return of specie payments, being the last bill introduced by Mr. Sumner, was indefinitely postponed.

At 4:35 the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House went into Committee and resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

Several additional amendments were offered to the section relative to scrap iron, but all rejected, which was finally passed over.

The next paragraph was the following: On all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms, including ends, clippings and punchings of new iron, less finished than bars and more advanced than pig iron, per pound, one cent per pound.

Mr. BIGGS, of New York, moved to strike out the words "including ends, clippings and punchings of new iron."

Mr. KELLEY opposed the amendment as one which would facilitate the commission of frauds, and said it was to the interest of the people of Southern Illinois in the matter of iron.

Mr. LOGAN resented the pretensions of the gentleman to represent the people of Southern Illinois, and he had to say that no man knew the knew nothing about. There was no desire on the part of any man in Illinois to have that gentleman as a representative in the House of the tariff. It was therefore offensive in that gentleman to make his appeal to the people of Southern Illinois.

After further discussion by Messrs. Randall, Coburn, Beck and Maynard, Mr. Brooks's amendment was adopted, 61 to 59.

Mr. WILKINSON moved by striking out the words "one cent per pound," and inserting "eighteen dollars per tonne."

Mr. MCCORMICK moved to reduce the duty to $12 50 per ton.

Mr. KELLEY opposed both amendments, and said he had no doubt the House would refuse to entertain the proposition of the Western delegation in regard to pig iron. In reply to Mr. Logan he said he was an Illinois man, and had a right to advert to the great resources of the whole country, to the iron resources of Northern Illinois, and he would say that the Illinois and Illinois without reproach from any quarter.

Mr. LOGAN was sorry to see the gentleman from Pennsylvania so much excited.

Mr. KELLEY declared he was not irritable. He was only manifesting firmness.

Mr. LOGAN had said nothing to detract from the gentleman's great abilities, but he considered that he was not the proper representative of one district. He had no right to represent Illinois. He (Logan) would say the first every time he attempted it.

Mr. KELLEY—I voted for Pennsylvania, but I speak for my whole country.

Mr. BENJAMIN, in further criticism of the remarks of Mr. Kelley, said that the Illinois coal mines in iron was but a drop in the bucket compared to her great coal mining resources. As to the doctrine about creating a home market, it was all nonsense. All the iron workers in Missouri could not consume a single fagot in his district. All the iron manufacturers in the United States, with their wives and children, could be fed from the surplus products of his congressional district. He would say to-day in the house of the St. Louis, right under the shadow of furnaces there, cheaper than for the that thirty years.

After further remarks by Messrs. Schenck, Benjamin and Morrill, Mr. McCORMICK'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. ELLIS moved to reduce the duty to $8 per ton, Rejected.

Mr. KELLEY moved to make it $16 per ton. Rejected, 62 to 68.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Allison's amendment was agreed to, 79 to 54.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to add a proviso that the duty on steel rails, steel pennchings, turnings and borings of iron, fit only to be re-manufactured into ingots or bars, shall not be paid if per ton.

Mr. O. NGER moved an additional proviso perfecting all such articles, chipped or punched, cut, stamped or partially prepared, for any article of manufacture.

The Committee took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire evening was occupied in an effort to obtain a quorum.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1870.

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA.

The steamer Darien, Captain Laird, which arrived to-day from Lagnorn, reports on the 17th inst., latitude 37°, longitude 10°, saw a vessel on fire. A boat was lowered, when it was found she was a steamer and burned to the water's edge. The vessel was recognized as the steamer Cleopatra, over due here from Havana, though no fears for her safety exist; in fact, she was seen by the Darien on the 18th and arrived at Philadelphia, lying still and with no smoke issuing from her funnels—a sign of an accident to her machinery.

FISK SURPRISED.

Joseph Perkins and Jamin Dana, of Ohio, representing the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, appeared suddenly before Col. Fisk yesterday, at the Grand Central Hotel, and laid at his feet a bag containing $20,000 in bonds and cash, which they asked him to take as the fulfillment of a bond obliged to have been previously entered into for the sale to them of Fisk's interest in the New Lisbon Railroad. Fisk proved himself equal to the emergency by peremptorily ordering the callers with the bag from the room.

THE RAMSEY INJUNCTION.

A motion was made before Judge Brady to dissolve the injunction restraining Ramsey from prosecuting his action against the Erie Railroad, or at least modify it.

ROBBERY.

The office of Bacon & Hyde, on Fulton street, was robbed to-day of a box containing $8,000 in United States bonds.

OYSTERS LOST.

Millions of oysters were buried to the depth of nine feet by the shifting of the beach at Far Rockaway. The oystermen lose $25,000.

Hanson Woodruff, of No. 76 Seventh street, Hoboken, has been lodged in jail, charged with wife beating. The amount involved is nearly $10,000.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Iowa, from Glasgow, arrived today.

The steamer England, from Liverpool, has arrived.

SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The ship Thomas Freeman, from New Orleans for Cronstadt, was struck by lightning on the 18th instant, in latitude 39° 22', longitude 72° 40', and burned. The crew were saved by the brig Oswego, and brought here.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

A petition to Congress is being numerously signed, asking the passage of a constitutional amendment forbidding appropriations by States for sectarian schools.

TAMMANY.

The Tammany General Committee reorganized to-day for 1870 with William M. Tweed as Chairman.

RED RIVER.

Governor Rieli's Proclamation—The People Acquiescing in his Rule.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 22.—The first news for three weeks from the Red River settlement was brought by a messenger. The whole of Red river valley is one vast lake. Political matters are quiet. All the people are acquiescing in the rule of Riell. His defense against the Indians, who are getting very troublesome. No news of the Canadian excitement had been received. By permission of Riell the Hudson Bay Company had resumed business. Riell has issued a long proclamation to the people pic of the Northwest. The following are extracts:

"To-day the Government pardons all those whom political differences led astray for a time. Amnesty will be cordially accorded to all those who will submit to the Government, and who will discontenance or inform against dangerous gatherings. From this day forth the public highways are open. The Hudson Bay Company have resumed business. We thesuscontributing to the public good; they are to circulate their money as of old. They pledge themselves to be just and generous. The Attention of the Government is also directed very especially to the northern parts of the country in order that trade may not receive any serious check, and peace and prosperity may thereby be all the more securely maintained. The disastrous war, which at one time threatened us, has left among us feelings of the most deplorable results, but the people feel reassured. Elected by the grace of Providence and the sufferances of my fellow-citizens, to the highest position in the government of my country, I proclaim that peace reigns in our midst, this day. Canada invites the Red river people to an amicable arrangement. She offers to guarantee us our rights, and to give us a place in the Confederation equal to that any other province has nected with the provincial government. Our rights, based upon justice, shall be respected by a happy country that has escaped the many misfortunes that were prepared for her, in seeing her children on the point of war. She recommends the old friendship which used to bind us and by the ties of the same patriotism their lives, their liberty, and their happiness. Let us remain united and we shall be happy."

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Railroad Projected between Mansfield, Ohio, and Sturgis, Michigan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 22, 1870.

mittees consisting of J. G. Watt and Reed, of Sturgis, Michigan, and Wm. h and E. G. Fay, of Bryan, Ohio, were in ty to-day, in the interest of a new railroad between this point and Sturgis, gan. Organizations are already com- and officers elected in Michigan, under ame of the Sturgis and Mansfield Railand in Indiana, under the name of gan, Indiana and Ohio Railroad. A ng of leading citizens was held here, resulted in the preliminary steps being for the incorporation of a company. s were made out, certified and acknowl- and will be filed at once at the office of cretary of State. The title of the com- in Ohio having termini at the State line anafield in the Michigan and Mansfield ay Company. The capital stock is six ed thousand dollars. The following per- re incorporators: H. H. Sturgis, Wm. ell, Hubbard Corby, Willard S. Hickox, H. Cook and Henry C. Hedges, of Mans- Wm. Stough and E. G. Fay, of Sturgis, and Charles Foster, of Fostoria, Ohio, ad is to pass through the counties of ne, Henry, Fulton, Hancock, Wood, , Crawford and Richland.

Buy Winter Wheat Flour.

from Kentucky and Southern Indiana Dealers can save from 15 to 50 cents per by ordering from the Cleveland Front- ction guaranteed. See their advertise- in this page.

White Lead.

Fahnestock, Hassett & Schwartz (formerly Fahnestock & Co's), pure white cannot be excelled. T1sa*

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The track of the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to Springfield, Mo., yesterday. The formal opening will take place on the 3d of May with a grand celebration.

Official advices from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, received by General Schofield, state that a large portion of the Comanches, Kiowas and the afflicted bands of Indians, some of whom would not listen to the proposition last year, are now manifesting a desire to have their lands broken for agricultural purposes. The writer of the communication expresses the belief that a lasting peace may be expected if the Government will perfect its treaties and carry out its present policy.

The Atlantic base ball club, of Brooklyn, defeated the Union, of Morrisania, on Thursday, by a score of twenty-four to ten.

The Baptist Educational Convention, in session at New York, resolved that the Bible be retained in the common schools.

There is no prospect of a union of the Fenian factions; one of the O'Neil party, at the session of the Congress on Thursday, proposed to throw the Chicago delegates out of the windows.

The steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, March 26th, brings official confirmation of the death of Lopez. Sanchas and Colonel Lopez, son of the dead dictator, were killed at Resquino Bigodo. The mother and sister of Lopez, Mrs. Lynch, and four children, and several officers and priests were captured. Some parties were routed and dispersed. Mrs. Lynch and the children will be sent to Europe.

Commissioner Osborn has decided that the Postmaster General can prevent the mails being made a medium for the circulation of swindling circulars.

John A. Kasson, formerly Republican member of Congress from the Fifth district of Iowa, is announced as a candidate again. He was retired in 1868 *de facto* favoring Andrew Johnson.

At a meeting of railroad men in Council Bluffs, on Thursday, it was decided to deliver all freight and passengers to the Union Pacific Transfer Company on this side of the river. The Union Pacific is to run its baggage cars to this side on transfer boats, and the Iowa roads are to receive the Union Pacific freight and passengers at the common temporary depot, which is to be used until the Union Pacific depot and permanent buildings erected, in this city. The bridge will be completed in a little over a year.

The Puritans of New England propose to raise $5,000,000 during the present year for the purpose of extending Puritan ideas and doctrines.

The United States steamer Michigan, at Erie, is being suddenly put in readiness for active service. It is understood that the telegraphic bulletins from Yargin report Prime Minister Bismarck better.

Austrian Embassy at Berlin.

The Chinese Embassy have arrived in Berlin.

Brigands Surrounded.

ATHENS, April 22.—The Marathon brigands are surrounded, but still retain their prisoners and refuse to surrender.

The Ballot in Bavaria.

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Speech of King William.

BERLIN, April 22.—The King of Prussia, in inaugurating the Customs Parliament, made a speech, in which he said he had been prepared seeing prepared sugars and treacle, and increasing the duty on coffee; also, approving of the commercial treaty made with the Sandwich Islands and Mexico.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, April 22.—Serrano has urged Marshal Prim to conclude the election of a King of Spain, and proposed three candidates—the Duke of Montpensier, Espartero and Prim. The latter declined. The Duke of Montpensier said his party would never accept the Crown unconditionally.

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Seizure of Arms.

LONDON, April 22.—The seizure of two hundred rifles and a lot of ammunition is reported at Newcastle, and also of many revolvers; also a large quantity at Liverpool. Police constables guard the office of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has published the facts.

Steamship Combination.

All the English steamship companies have formed business combinations, and have instructed their agents to refuse to ship cheese or wheat freight at present under four pence a pushel.

Investigation Refused.

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PARIS, April 22.—It is announced as certain that the French army, which never votes, will participate in the plebiscitum on the 8th of May next.

Fenian Affairs in London.

LONDON, April 22.—The Fenians have threatened violence to the Queen's Jubilee Day, on account of the vigorous course taken by that journal in favor of enforcing the law for the prevention of the Fenian invasion of Ireland. The proprietors of the *Gazette* called upon the Irish authorities for protection, and every night since that time a heavy force has patrolled Craven Street, where the office of the paper is situated. A house in that neighborhood is supposed to be the rendezvous of the Fenian operations, and is consequently closely watched. There is considerable excitement in London. Two Fenians were lodged in the Tower Saturday night, and other war material were made by the authorities yesterday at Manchester and Newcastle.

The Party of the Left.

PARIS, April 22.—The journal of the party of the Left who refused to sign the manifesto yesterday, will nevertheless vote against the plebiscite.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, April 22.—At the Newmarket races the Queen's Plate was won by Jersey. Handicap plate by Jersey; fifty sovereign plate by Flay, and sweepstakes by Gertrude.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 22, evening.—Consols for money 93¼; for account 93⅜@93⅝. American securities steady: 6's of 1862, 87⅜@87⅝; 10-40s Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 27; stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton—Sales of the week 50,000 bales. Exports 4,000. Speculating 7,000; stock (81,000 bales; American 242,000; receipts for the week 74,000; American 29,000; quantity afloat 327,000 bales; American 216,000. Market firm, sales to-day 12,000 bales; middling uplands 11¾d. Breadstuffs—Flour dull; market firm.

Provisions—Wheat for three days 10,000 quarters, American 7,500. California white wheat 10s 10d; red 10s 8d@10s 9d. Corn—Western flour 28s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s 3d; oats 28 6d. Barley 36s. Peas 36s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess 90s. Beef 100s. Lard buoyant at 69s. Cheese 73s. Bacon quiet and steady at 56s. Tallow firm and unchanged.

LONDON, April 22.—Tallow firmer but not higher. Whale oil easier at £38@39. Linseed quiet and steady at 33s 6d@33s 9d.

PARIS, April 22.—Bourse quiet; rentes 74 francs 60 centimes.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Bonds closed active and firm at 95½.

HAVRE, April 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; afloat 131½ francs.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—Petroleum firmer at 51½ francs.

CUBA.

Consul Phillips Invited to Go Ashore—The Sugar Crop—Latest Commands to Death—Jordan Still in the Field.

HAVANA, April 22.—The United States flagship Severn has left Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Poor, while there, asked permission for Consul Phillips to go ashore, if the Governor considered he could do so with safety. The Governor replied in the affirmative, and granted permission, but Phillips preferred to remain aboard the flagship.

Reports of great decrease in sugar crop appear exaggerated.

A court martial at Cienfuegos condemned a priest to death for preaching insurrection and lowering the insurgent flag.

Private letters deny Jordan's flight, and state that he is in the vicinity of Holguin.

A telegram from the Captain General's headquarters reports affairs at Puerto Principe satisfactory.

Iron Ship Building.

The free trade theorists claim that the iron ship building interests of the country suffer disastrously from the tariff on iron, and that no ships are being built on the Clyde. The Wilmington, Delaware, *Republican*, of Thursday informs the public that the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of that city, now employ more hands and on a greater number than at any previous time in their history, and have heretofore been employed in building five large iron steamships. The keels of two ships, of 225 feet keel each, one in process of construction of 235 feet keel; one of 250 feet keel; one of 260 feet keel, and one of 250 feet keel. The one of 260 feet keel will be the strongest and largest ever built in the city. There will be this principle about her, the first ever so believed, adopted in any ship. She will carry no ballast, but have a watertight iron floor, and when sailing without cargo, will pump out into her inner bottom of ballast. When she wishes to carry cargo, she will pump out the water and replace it by freight.

THE first trial of cumulative voting took place at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, the home of Senator Buckalew, on the 12th inst., under the local bill which provides that "when six persons are to be chosen, each voter may give one vote to each of six persons, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one." Under this law the election last week was held. The object of the system is to secure a representation of minorities. How it works in practice is the result of this election. In Bloomsburg, the Democracy have usually carried the elections by a majority of fifteen or twenty, and though the parties were thus evenly balanced, the Republicans had no representation whatever. Under this new plan the Republicans elected a burgess and two councilmen, while the democrats elected four of the councilmen. It will be seen that this result gives each party a representation in the borough offices in as near a proportion as possible to their respective numbers.

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.
BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Bismarck's Health Improving—Elections by Ballot Proposed in Bavaria—The Spanish Throne—English Steamship Companies Forming Combinations to Regulate Freight Charges—French Army to Vote on the Plebiscitum—Duel Between Gen. Prim and Admiral Topete, &c., &c.

Narrow Escape.

LONDON, April 22.—The Queen and Princess Alexandra to-day had a narrow escape. While driving near Ryde their carriage was pursued by a runaway team with a heavy wagon attached. The driver of the royal carriage, by skillful management of the horses, avoided a collision.

The Legal Tender Decision.

The *Morning Post* applauds the Supreme Court of the United States for its refusal to reopen the legal tender cases, and expresses the opinion that the balance of American legal authority is adverse to the constitutionality of the legal tender acts.

The Ballot.

The *Examiner*, admitting that there are objections to the use of the ballot, considers them too trivial to forbid experiments.

The Evangelical Conference.

The *Times* approves the proposed world's Evangelical Conference in New York, and thinks it may achieve lasting and beneficial results.

A Will Case Settled.

It is reported the famous Estcourt will case in Dublin has been compromised.

The Resignation of Daru and Buffet.

PARIS, April 22.—The *Journal Francaise*, the organ of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, denies that Count Daru and M. Buffet withdrew from the Ministry because instructed to do so in a letter from the Duc D'Aumale.

The Fenian Movement in London.

It is understood a decree will be published to-morrow, announcing the adoption by the Senate of the *senatus consultum*, and convoking the electors to vote on the 8th or 9th of May to vote on the plebiscitum.

Bismarck Better.

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LONDON, April 22.—At the Newmarket races the Queen's Plate was won by Jersey. Handicap plate by Jersey; fifty sovereign plate by Flay, and sweepstakes by Gertrude.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 22, evening.—Consols for money 93⅛; for account 93⅜@93⅝. American securities steady: 6's of 1862, 87⅜@87⅝; 10-40s Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 27; stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton—Sales of the week 50,000 bales. Exports 4,000. Speculating 7,000; stock (81,000 bales; American 242,000; receipts for the week 74,000; American 29,000; quantity afloat 327,000 bales; American 216,000. Market firm, sales to-day 12,000 bales; middling uplands 11¾d. Breadstuffs—Flour dull; market firm.

Provisions—Wheat for three days 10,000 quarters, American 7,500. California white wheat 10s 10d; red 10s 8d@10s 9d. Corn—Western flour 28s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s 3d; oats 28 6d. Barley 36s. Peas 36s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess 90s. Beef 100s. Lard buoyant at 69s. Cheese 73s. Bacon quiet and steady at 56s. Tallow firm and unchanged.

LONDON, April 22.—Tallow firmer but not higher. Whale oil easier at £38@39. Linseed quiet and steady at 33s 6d@33s 9d.

PARIS, April 22.—Bourse quiet; rentes 74 francs 60 centimes.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Bonds closed active and firm at 95½.

HAVRE, April 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; afloat 131½ francs.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—Petroleum firmer at 51½ francs.

CITY MATTERS.

Westminster College Freshmen—The Class not Suspended—Visit at Night.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We ask leave to say a word in response to an article which recently appeared in your columns, signed by some sixty-two or more gentlemen known in this locality, "G. M. R." speaks eleven times of "the class" doing this and so, as though the whole class would break. It is not speaking of "the class" as suspended, we submit the following statistics:

The class in toto numbers thirty-four, of whom twenty-eight were in attendance during the last term session. Of these but two are now under suspension, and will continue so until they promise not to stampede the class. Figures will not lie.

Concerning the spirit manifested in this article we feel inclined to say with Hudibras:

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

FRESHMEN.

The Numbering of Buildings on Fifth Avenue.

A number of citizens, it is stated, are preparing a petition for the re-numbering of the buildings on Fifth avenue from Market street out to the end of the avenue. Before the extension of Fifth avenue from the Court House corner, the numbers commenced again at that point, and this state of affairs has not been changed, so that the stranger who attempts to find any place by a number below a hundred, is liable to go either down or up town, according to the knowledge of his informant. This is the source of a great deal of inconvenience, and a man in search of a carpet store is liable, in the absence of a directory, to be conducted into an umbrella factory, while another in search of a boot store, is likely to be shown into a tobacco shop, and another looking after a saloon gets into an Aldermen's office. This system, or rather lack of system in numbering, has its inconveniences, and those who contemplate having a change are discussing the propriety of adopting for Fifth avenue the Philadelphia five large iron steamships. The keels of two ships, of 225 feet keel each, one in process of construction of 235 feet keel; one of 250 feet keel; one of 260 feet keel, and one of 250 feet keel. The one of 260 feet keel will be the strongest and largest ever built in the city. There will be this principle about her, the first ever so believed, adopted in any ship. She will carry no ballast, but have a watertight iron floor, and when sailing without cargo, will pump out into her inner bottom of ballast. When she wishes to carry cargo, she will pump out the water and replace it by freight.

THE first trial of cumulative voting took place at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, the home of Senator Buckalew, on the 12th inst., under the local bill which provides that "when six persons are to be chosen, each voter may give one vote to each of six persons, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one." Under this law the election last week was held. The object of the system is to secure a representation of minorities. How it works in practice is the result of this election. In Bloomsburg, the Democracy have usually carried the elections by a majority of fifteen or twenty, and though the parties were thus evenly balanced, the Republicans had no representation whatever. Under this new plan the Republicans elected a burgess and two councilmen, while the democrats elected four of the councilmen. It will be seen that this result gives each party a representation in the borough offices in as near a proportion as possible to their respective numbers.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gerry, the wheel horse in the counsel of defense for McFarland, has a handsome country residence in New Brunswick. He married an heiress of one million dollars from that place, and beside his fortunate possession of a rich and amiable wife, has a law library valued at $30,000.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that Senator Cattell is very seriously indisposed. When he returned to Washington some weeks ago, it was thought by his friends that he had fully recovered. He has, however, been obliged to abandon his Congressional duties for the present at least, and is now at Clifton Springs.

Bishop Persico, who has been appointed to the bishopric of Savannah (in place of Bishop Verot, who has, at his own request, been transferred to the new See of St Augustine, Florida), is an Indian by birth, but over a quarter of a century ago was consecrated as Bishop of Agra, in India. During the Sepoy rebellion his cathedral and religious houses were destroyed, but he received £90,000 indemnification from the British Government. He then resided for some time in Naples, and came to this country two years ago at the request of Bishop Lynch, of Charleston. He speaks English well.

The "Mystery of Edwin Drood" has excited a degree of interest in England quite unprecedented. The *Times* gives more than a column to it, and the *Athenæum* four columns to a review of the first five chapters, and the extraordinary number of 70,000 copies have been printed for a first edition. It appears in peagreen covers, and thus pleasantly recalls to readers past fifty the numbers of the Pickwick papers.

In reference to a story told by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Rome, of the Pope's engagement, early in life, to an Irish lady, which was prevented by his Jesuit friends, the *Northern Whig*, the leading Belfast paper, says: "There is more truth in the foregoing than in most 'Traveler's Tales.' The lady referred to was Miss Letitia Foster, daughter of Wm. Foster, Bishop of Cork, and was married to John Henry North, M. P., of Collon county, Louth.

Gen. Lee's friend, who served much under Gen. Thomas and had exceptionally good opportunities of observing his characteristics, differs from those who have described Thomas as calm and equable even when in battle, and declared that his courage was persistent rather than enthusiastic. He said in a speech at Toledo the other day: Most of those who have written and spoken about Gen. Thomas call him modest but not brilliant. In this respect I think they do him injustice. He was modest in character. He was the most modest man I ever saw, just before a battle, in council, careful in all the details in preparation for a battle, but once in a fight he was as furious and impetuous as a tiger. He was not a man of nothing to make a perfect man. No man ever imparted so much confidence to his troops, and I never saw a commander who could hurl at an enemy the entire force of his army with so much violence as Gen. Thomas.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a powerful sermon on Sunday evening upon official corruption, and immediately thereafter the New York Legislature. He said that "not in Fulton Market is meat hung up and sold more openly than some weeks ago, it was thought by his friends that he had fully recovered. He has, however, been obliged to abandon his Congressional duties for the present at least, and is now at Clifton Springs.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

HERE is a suggestive paragraph from the Boston *Traveller*:

> Woolgrowers need not be slow, we trust, in showing their appreciation of the extraordinary advantages offered for the Boston market, in the reduction of freights from Boston to all points of the West, range some forty cents per hundred less than from New York.

It is not wide from the mark to say, that the nearer you get to the West the more it costs to send freight there. At any rate, Boston, the farthest removed, can send cheaper than New York, and we think Pittsburgh. Such is the mystery of Railway management.

THE "organs" don't seem to agree as to who shall remain in the party. For instance, the ancient and time-worn "organ" in this city has been libelling and reading out of the party Senator KERR, of Butler county. On the other hand, the *Beaver Radical*, edited by M. S. QUAY, who spent the winter at Harrisburg, speaks of Mr. KERR as follows:

> Senator Kerr broke over the barriers of his party on the passage of the bill, but returned to the fold in the early day, and stood up manfully afterwards. In his usual opposition to LOWRY, upon the Ways and Means Committee, which rescued the Republican party out of the meadow from the clutches of that Erie renegade, goes far to atone for his defection in the matter of the Treasury, and we may set him down as a Republican to the end of his term, which expires in 1875.

It might be well for the "organs" to agree on who can and who cannot be permitted to remain in the Republican party.

RIELL, the Red river man, appears to be a considerable of one, and quite likely to give a warm welcome to the English force about to proceed against the snug little government he has set up in that far-off quarter in the Northwest. His proclamation, herewith given, denotes the invaluable quality of self-reliance, and a certain degree of civilization. RIELL has the warm sympathy of Lower Canada, where the population is largely Catholic, and nearly to a man for him against the Dominion. It is a curious fight—as much religious as political; and is likely to give the English authorities, who have undertaken to whip RIELL and his adherents into order, a great deal of trouble. Taking into account the history of such transactions since the world began, and the surroundings of this particular one, if compelled to make a choice, we would bet on RIELL.

WE are not at all surprised to hear that there is a prospect of the St. Domingo treaty obtaining the requisite two-thirds in the Senate. The principal reason why we are not surprised is, that General GRANT is earnestly for it, and it would be losing sight of this most marked element in his character and the display we have seen of it in the past, to conclude that because the treaty has once failed it must therefore be dead. The country has great reasons at all times for confiding in the judgment of General GRANT after he has examined a matter and pronounced himself in favor of a certain line of action. Since he entered the White House his views of public policy have stood the test equal to those of any public man on the present stage of action. On this account, aside from other reasons, the country is decidedly inclined to go with him on the St. Domingo question, and will be glad to learn that there is a prospect that the treaty will go through.

THE remark of "Veteran Observer," that by the fifteenth amendment "we have given votes to five millions Africo-Americans, which at once become a set off to five millions of Europo-Romanists," is not borne out by the facts and surrounding circumstances. The truth is, these "five millions of Africo-Americans" are the "best hold" of the Romanists in this country. Already has the church entered the field, while Protestantism has scarcely begun to talk about it. The Catholics have no prejudices to overcome, wherein they possess a great advantage. They receive the negro as a man, on terms of perfect equality everywhere and under all circumstances. It has ever been thus with that church. We need not say how otherwise it has been and still is with Protestants. Furthermore, the Romish ceremonies are adapted to the negro character, and calculated to win him to the church. The "Veteran" will probably review his opinion on a closer examination of the subject.

SCARCELY a week goes by without witnessing the successful setting up of the plea of insanity in murder cases. What must appear as not a little extraordinary is that, while the plea is so common and successful in capital cases, it is seldom resorted to in defending minor criminals. There must be some cause for this: there must be a philosophy about the matter worth knowing. Is the explanation to be found in the growing indisposition on the part of jurors and the community to convict criminals charged with murder, or has it come to be recognized that murder is *prima facia* proof of insanity? There would appear to be something of the sort lurking in the public mind. It is worth observing that where capital punishment does not exist there is much less use made of the plea of insanity than where the gallows remains. Is there anything in capital punishment to make men insane, or, as we have already suggested, has the plea come to be systematically resorted to to cheat the gallows, and is there not almost a general willingness to see it cheated? It is wonderful with what facility testimony going to establish insanity can be procured. The MCFARLAND trial is a notable case. It now appears that MCFARLAND has been insane nearly all his life, though no one ever suspected it, and notwithstanding he has held several public offices and been trusted and associated with as a perfectly sane man. These things may show how we may every day be associating with and confiding in men as crazy as a March hare. In fact there is no certainty who is and who is not insane. The fact which we have already referred to, to wit: that the plea of insanity is seldom ever heard of where capital punishment does not exist, and is quite generally successful in cheating the gallows wherever it remains, suggests the probability that capital punishment, as we are going on, in a majority of cases, simply insures no punishment at all.

GEN. GRANT.

We do not agree with our neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, that there is any prevalent dissatisfaction with the Administration of Gen. GRANT in this community. Our contemporary speaks of the existence of "a vague and ill-defined discontent" which "finds vent in ill-humored reflections," of "a sense of disappointment at his course of policy, foreign and domestic," of his alleged want "of personal weight" and lack of "influence with Congress," and indulges in general reflections of the same character, charging, in effect, that the National Administration does not possess the public confidence. We are unwilling to allow the statement of our neighbor, written, we are sorry to say, in a spirit somewhat censorious, and ill according with the courtesy of dignified fairness, to which it has a just claim, to go abroad unchallenged, as representing the feeling of the Republican party here. In the county of Allegheny, which gave Gen. GRANT nearly 11,000 majority for the Presidency, we affirm that there is no discontent either "vague and ill-defined," or open and manifest, in the party which elected him. There is no dissatisfaction with his administration, but on the contrary it fully possesses the confidence of the people. There are disappointed office-seekers, fault-finders and grumblers in every successful party, in every locality, and there can be no doubt that we have our share of them. There may be a score of interested friends of SIMON CAMERON, who complain that the "Winnebago Chief" is not permitted to dispense the patronage of the administration in the State in his own interests; that General GRANT is too dull and too "indifferent" to recognize the surpassing ability and embonpoint, peculiar fitness of "Don" for a place in the Cabinet, and who consequently charge that he does not summon to his aid the great men of the country. But this shrill shriek is not strong enough nor loud enough to disturb the harmony of the general feeling of public approbation.

What does the *Chronicle* mean by asserting that the most offensive forms of taxation are resorted to under the present administration? The taxes are chiefly, nearly altogether, on luxuries, wealth and privileged business, and is this the offensive taxation referred to? Would the *Chronicle* put them on bread and meat and other necessaries of life? Distilled spirits, under Gen. GRANT'S administration, have yielded nearly $50,000,000 per year, while in the year preceding his accession to the Presidency, the revenue from that source was about $13,000,000, with a rate of taxation four times as high. The taxes on tobacco and cigars have also yielded a largely increased revenue during the same period. Does Gen. GRANT collect the revenue then, and is he not paying the debt at a rate of a hundred millions a year? The tax laws are the same as under the late administration, and the only difference is we get the taxes now and did not get them then. We judge the people are satisfied with the administration in this respect. We do not desire to see the income tax continued; but Congress, and not Gen. GRANT, is responsible for its continued existence. The country has unabated confidence in its chief magistrate and his administration. Would that the two houses of Congress were worthy of and possessed that confidence in equal degree! We might expect of them to address themselves seriously to the business of needed legislation, and to abdicate their usurped claim to make executive appointments, a power of which they have practically despoiled the Executive. It is not our purpose at this time to enter upon a vindication of the policy and general course of the administration. It is not needed, especially is it not needed in the banner county. The very strength of the Administration carried us through the campaign last fall, and there is not, we are satisfied, any abatement of that strength. Our chief purpose is to express our dissent from the statements of our contemporary, and to protest against their being accepted and received abroad as representing the sentiment of the party in this city and county. As respects our own people it was not necessary to go to this trouble.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* reports that the operations in tobacco in that city are now very heavy. On Wednesday the sales at two warehouses took up the entire day, the other warehouses not being reached at all. Prices continue high, and the planters are realizing most remunerative returns. A very pretty article from Floyd county sold for $35 per hundred, and many lots brought from $29 to $33. The tobacco receipts in Danville and other places are also very heavy.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in New Zealand writes: "The expediency of declaring the independence of the colony, of refusing to maintain the vice-regal establishment, and even of association with the United States, has been freely discussed, and it is only because the case of the colony appears to have attracted considerable attention, and called forth the sympathy of a large and influential section of the English people, that no decided steps have been taken in one of these directions."

The New York *Evening Post* publishes a list of the principal private dwellings now being erected in that city. The following are the names of the parties erecting the most expensive buildings. Mrs. Mary Mason Jones, residence, $150,000; Dr. G. W. Brooks, residence, $70,000; Charles Duggan, residence, $100,000; Charles O'Connor, residence, $70,000; Willis Jones, residence, $80,000; P. Lorillard, $200,000; Lawrence Kip, residence, $150,000.

It appears that the Viceroy of Egypt has not yet finished his efforts to obtain arms in this country. An agent of the Khedive has been introduced to the War Department, who wished to examine some guns stored away in Washington. The agent was given a permit to inspect a certain quantity of arms, and it is said that a bargain has been struck whereby the government transfer to the Egyptian agent a large batch of guns and ammunition. There are rumors of a new "unpleasantness" between the Sultan and the Viceroy.

Prof. Tyndall has been experimenting further upon the dust carried by the air, and finds that the air derived from the lungs, at the end of an expiration, is absolutely clear of speck or mote. He also quotes Prof. Lister to show that air thus cleansed will not produce putrefaction, and considers the two facts strong additional proof of the germ-theory of disease.

They have been analyzing new whisky, gin and port wine in Stonington, Conn., and the result must be very comforting to the tipplers in and around that district. The port wine contained oxide of lead and sulphuric acid, besides various coloring and astringent drugs. Prof. Silliman says of this precious decoction that it would be hard to find a "vlier or more pernicious falsification of a wine or liquor than this sample." A pint bottle of whisky was found to contain sulphuric acid, lead, iron and fusil oil. The gin consisted of lead, sulphuric acid, oil of juniper, oil of turpentine, sugar and other ingredients.

Owing to the large number of national banks which have, within the past few months, been discontinued, voluntarily or otherwise, as the designated depositaries of public funds and the financial agents of the Government, the books of the United States Treasurer now show a material reduction in the amount deposited in his hands by such banks as their security for public deposits. One year ago that amount was $32,500,000, while at the present time it is between $17,000,000 and $18,000,000.

There was a heavy frost in Georgia on Saturday night, which caused great damage to cotton, corn and vegetables generally. Advices from the cane-brake of cotton belt are very unfavorable. The thermometer in Georgia stood Monday at about 32 degrees.

THE Beaver *Radical* is in favor of a Constitutional Convention, as a remedy for special and corrupt legislation. Of the last Legislature the *Radical* has on the whole a good opinion, and enumerates some of the substantial reforms it produced, as follows:

> It has economized heavily in the public expenditures. The superfluous army of officers have disappeared from site at the Capitol. The *Legislative Record*, whose main office was to furnish the daily and weekly editions of the paper ring order to his constituents at the public expense, has been abolished. The appropriations for the general expenses of the Government are a half million short of preceding years. It has given a law to regulate the management of the state finances, which, if not all that was desired, is at least a step toward reform. And, almost all of the whole, it has stopped by positive legislation the corruption and plunder have fallen of their own weight.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON missed lecturing according to appointment because the train didn't come along, whereupon she says: "Please remember, dear sirs, that such are the results of your own management. Women have not one word to say about railroads, stages, bridges. When we have, oh, what order and harmony will reign! With sober women for engineers and conductors, there will be no smash-ups nor running off before they are sent. When the women of Iowa vote, there will be decent roads and bridges, and trains in friendly relations with each other, and telegraph operators who know that dispatch means *send* quickly and not lay on the shelf."

SOME surprise is expressed that Brigham Young should have selected Elder Orson Pratt to lobby against the anti-polygamy bill in Washington. Pratt is a coarse, vulgar fellow, a practical polygamist, and a rough specimen at best, at the same time possessed of a good deal of ability of a certain kind. In this appointment, in the estimation of not a few, the discernment of the Mormon leader is specially evinced. If Brigham Young has an eye for anything, those who know him will say, it is for "the right man in the right place;" and it is furthermore avowed that the observation will apply to the other sex as well.

AN eastern contemporary draws a sad contrast between the present status of the irrepressible Toombs, who once boasted that the good time would come when he should "call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument," and the defeated, hatted "nigger" of twelve years ago, who is now his own political equal. The black man Revels sits in the Senate, while Toombs, almost forgotten, vegetates in obscurity. *Sic transeunt gloria mundi.*

THAT worn-out hoax of sealing a paper in a bottle and sending it afloat on the ocean, has again been perpetrated in the case of the steamer City of Boston. The paper enclosed pretends to give an account of the burning of the steamer, founded on the report that there was danger of fire by friction of the propellor. But nobody believes the canard, which comes too late to receive credence, and is altogether a stupid hoax.

THE Cleveland *Herald* made its appearance on Thursday, enlarged to a forty column paper, the advertising pressure on its columns compelling an enlargement in order to give the news of the day. This evidence of prosperity is the more gratifying because it is deserved.

SUFFERERS FROM PAIN OCCASIONED BY

CORNS AND BUNIONS,

DO NOT FAIL TO USE

Peterson's Ointment.

IT RELIEVES THE PAIN PROMPTLY AND RADICALLY CURES THESE PESTS OF THE FEET.

It is confidently recommended. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Address the Proprietor,

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Brackets, Pendants CHANDELIERS,

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FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

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WELDON & KELLY,

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Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

RICH PRICES OF MEATS.

Comparative Rates—Sources of Supply—Cheaper Living.

Many who have given little attention to the subject have doubtless felt some surprise that while other necessaries of life have receded in prices approximating to the ruling rates antecedent to the war, beef should continue to maintain the high figures which governed its sale during the progress of the rebellion. At first sight, it would appear anomalous that while coffee, sugars, teas and other products are paying less to the producers and importers now than ten years ago, and while most descriptions of grain, meal and flour are down below the average ruling during the ten years before the war, meat food and kindred aliments should retain its high figure. Pork which sold in 1862 at $14 per barrel, now brings $26; beef, which was once considered dear at $8 per barrel, is now quoted at $16; lard now selling at sixteen cents a pound was within a few years a drug in the market at eight. Butter and cheese bring double their former prices, while cured fish, of every description, have advanced one hundred per cent. on old prices. But the butcher, in dispensing his fresh meats, stands on still firmer ground, not abating in the slightest degree the high prices which ruled while the great armies of the republic absorbed to a great extent his commodity of trade, but without any probability of any reduction of rates in future. How is this? The solution may probably be found in the fact that our cities and non-grazing communities have increased beyond all proportion to the product of live stock or beef cattle. Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio show a falling off, and in some of the first named States cattle raising has become almost extinct. It is true that some of the States beyond the Mississippi show a large increase in the production of cattle, but these regions are remote, and their transportation necessarily involves expense which must materially enhance the prices. In the Southern and Middle States the high price realized for cotton and tobacco does not favor the raising of live stock there, and although the vast regions of the West may still be devoted to grazing, yet the advantages of the past are to be expected to afford a criterion of the future. It, then, the high prices of meat continues to rule, the substitution of cheaper food will necessarily follow, and it may probably be to our advantage that it should be so. Do not our people generally eat too much animal food? The American people, it is well known, eat a larger proportion of meat food than any other in the known world. The day laborer considers it essential that he should have meat at least once a day, and generally has it twice, while in some European countries, the same class are satisfied with it as many times a week. The Irish live on potatoes and the Chinese on rice, and while it would not be well to see American mechanics on the same standard of fare, yet in view of the improbability of a decline in the prices of meats for some time, it is not improbable that some modification will be necessary in our modes of subsistence.

THE Cincinnati *Times* says that Representative Stevenson, in his speech in addressing to the House Appropriation Committee the alternative proposition, alleged to be recommended by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, for an appropriation for the Louisville canal or that the Government should surrender its stock in the concern. The *Times* says no such recommendation was made by the Chamber, and, that that body is opposed to such an alternative involving as it would the turning over to private parties of a dividing propensities the Louisville canal, who would expect by an increase of tolls to make 20 or 30 per cent. or more on the capital invested. The Chamber also regards such an alternative as most damaging to the up-river trade, and suicidal to Cincinnati and all other cities on the upper Ohio. Cincinnati, the *Times* alleges, has already been overreached in respect to the height of bridges, which in high water are an obstruction of navigation and it is sheer lunacy to suppose that the merchants of that city would be in favor of making Louisville the head of navigation. The Louisville canal it says should continue to be a national work, according to the original intention, with free or nearly free tolls, and to surrender it into the hands of speculators would be disadvantageous to the interests of all the producing classes.

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Our present brand "Crystal" has enjoyed a reputation both at home and abroad for many years, second to none. We have never had one single instance of complaint, but the general demand by the public to have an article which is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, safe and reliable, induces us to offer our new Brand.

Incolumitas!

It will stand a fire test of 125 deg. Fahrenheit, which is 15 deg. more than the U. S. Law requires. It can be had in five gallon patent Tin Cans, with patent Nozzles; one or two Cans in a case, each Can hermetically sealed.

The Nozzle cannot be removed or opened without detection, which gives perfect assurance to the consumer that the Oil is pure and unadulterated, as it left the Works.

A Liberal Allowance made for empty Cans, returned in good condition.

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From and after this date the firm of

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Of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged in General Merchandising, will pay to their patrons, who buy for cash, SILVER IN CHANGE FOR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivalled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market, either for Superiority, Quality or Lowness of Price. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

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A. KRUGH.....O. GROT.

STAR TOBACCO WORKS.

KRUGH, MEYER & CO.,

Successors to Floersheim & Ehrlich.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT AND DRY SMOKING TOBACCO,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

63 WATER ST., and 66 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh.

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.

Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to obtain their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

JOHN GILLESPIE,

CHIMNEY SWEEP.

All Orders left at Postoffice Box No. 175, or at No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, between Liberty and Smithfield streets, will meet with prompt attention.

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of 4 th Monongahela Rye Whisky.

Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1866. Address

HOOK & WISE,

Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa. Box 73.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN SILKS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING, 1870.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Great Bargains.

FULL LINE OF

Housekeeping Goods,
Table Damasks,
Damask Napkins,
French Doylies,
Sheetings,
Towels, &c., &c.,

ALL AT

Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our Storeroom, No. 42 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and staple styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the city, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

Gray & Logan,

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

DRY GOODS.

Carr, M'Candless & Co.,

94

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Dealers

AND

Jobbers

OF

DRY GOODS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE

New Stock,

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
New German Dress Goods,
New American Dress Goods,

New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
Toweling,
Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for

BUYING GOODS,

We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,

HAVE THE BEST

SOFA BEDSTEADS

EVER INVENTED.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Furniture and Chairs,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of

PATTERSON, NEAHOUS & CO.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to or having claims against the late firm will call on W. J. PATTERSON for settlement.

W. J. PATTERSON,
HERMAN NEAHOUS.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1870. Wths

COPARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me in the General Mercantile Business, B. F. OVERHOLT, A. S. R. OVERHOLT and I. S. R. OVERHOLT, and hereafter the firm will be known as H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.

H. S. OVERHOLT.

April 14, 1870.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....91 parts.
Linseed Oil.....9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Wths Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

BISSELL & CO.'S

NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,

With Patent Cold Air Box,

The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.

Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AT

WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD STREET.

SPRING STOCK

City Made Goods

AT

FACTORY PRICES.

OUR OWN MAKE

Men's, Boys' and Youths'.

CUSTOM MADE

Women's, Misses' and Children's

BOYS' YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

Balmorals and Brogans

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

All Goods at Eastern Prices.

GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPRING STOCK.

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

GAITERS,

RECEIVED DAILY.

ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

Bought for Cash, and will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices.

Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods, at Factory Prices.

All and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from Country Stores filled promptly.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Retail Store, No. 98 MARKET STREET, second door from Fifth.

HATS AND CAPS.

Hats and Caps,

AT

WHOLESALE

FULL LINE

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FUR, WOOL,

Straw and Palm Leaf

HATS.

LATEST STYLES

OF

CAPS.

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT

Lowest Eastern Prices.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

New Goods Received Daily.

J. & H. Phillips,

26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

Have in Store and are daily receiving a new and well assorted Stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

GREEN OIL CLOTHS for Window Shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for Stores and Dwellings, SHADE HOLLANDS and FIXTURES.

Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description. Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, TUBING, &c.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality. Page's Patent and Babcock's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

Universal and Eureka Clothes Wringers.

Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

DR. W. H. BOARDMAN,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

Office and Residence, FORTY-THIRD STREET, near Butler, Pittsburgh, formerly Lawrenceville.

Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M.; 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 3 to 5 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M.

MANUFACTURERS.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove

DUQUESNE,

Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever made.

It has a PATENT BAILED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE and very modern improvement.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny.

For sale by Demmler & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hausner, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hawthorn, No. 48 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 221 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

Faber & Van Doren

367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies.

A constant supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIAMOND

Foundry and Machine Works

27, 33, 28 AND 40 WATER STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills, AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil, STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills, BAR PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,

CAST TO ORDER.

SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.

Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Hartman & Ecker

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate, Boiler and Furnace Tile, Cupola and Circular Brick, Stove Linings, Flue Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, Chimney Tops, Garden Vases, Federals, Stationary and Paving Borders, and all kinds of Clay Goods made to order.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

Pennsylvania and Vermont Roofing Slate, Minton's Encaustic Tile, Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, White Sand, Plaster Paris, Land Plaster, Stone Hearths, Lightning Rods, &c.

Office—176 Wood street. Works—Second avenue, near the Birmingham Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Roofing, Laying Tile and Bricklaying Jobbing solicited and promptly attended to. tyth6f

TO COAL MEN.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Founders and Manufacturers of

PIT WAGON WHEELS,

WITH

Pollett's Patent Oil Chamber Attachment.

This Oil Chamber and Packing are so arranged that one oiling in eight days is all that is required.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Tyths Corner Liberty and Twenty-third streets.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY

COR. LIBERTY ST. AND THIRD AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Brass Founders

AND

IRON PIPE FITTERS,

Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for R. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS. These Pumps are made in every possible variety and suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied.

Also, ELDWEES for Oil Refineries and other purposes.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES

Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
44 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

MORRIS & RUTAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SPRINGS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse, corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL,

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward, PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL.

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS and SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

93 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Corn, Tip 7 the most desirable Self-Sealers in the mark

KNOX'S

GARDEN SEEDS

AND

IMPLEMENTS.

Descriptive Hand-Book and Almanac for 1870.

This Celebrated Annual contains 128 pages, and is the most valuable work of its kind in existence. Mailed FREE on receipt of stamp.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY, prime Seed, at Lowest Market Price.

PRICE LIST OF IMP MENTS sent on application.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The Standard reputation attained by this unrivalled and infallible YEAST POWDER during twelve years past, is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years.

The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one half less than other Baking Powders.

Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,

Manufacturers and Proprietors, 69 NEW STREET, New York. Wths

MANUFACTURERS.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT IRON

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein

BOLTS,

Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,

HARROW TEETH,

PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of their new line of

Wagon Hardware,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Clip, Sand Band

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX.—FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1870.

There is no ignoring the fact, says the New York *Tribune*, that all classes of business men have their eyes turned anxiously towards Washington, and whether it is the pair of wooden or not, they are waiting the result of Congressional action upon the Tariff and Funding bills before any permanent arrangements, or any new engagements are entered into for future business. Congress has now been sitting over four months, and, in regard to important matters of legislation, the people are as much in the dark as on the day the President delivered his first annual message. What the people want is practical action. If the Tariff reform is to be resisted, and the fortunes are to be "mowed out" by Congressional votes, they desire to know it, in order that they may retrieve such losses as the great interest in the hands of English iron-masters. As to the Funding bill, we believe a four per cent. loan, free from the imposition of all taxation, national and State, would be hailed as a boon in Boston and abroad; and at home, in our cities, such a bond would be equal to a seven per cent. loan, and the country for six per cent. bond, as in most of our cities taxes average about three per cent., and in the country about two per cent. As regards the other measure before the House, it is said that the opposition now under consideration is a bill consolidating the Senate Currency bill and the House mandatory request for an increase of circulation. If this be true, something, at some time since, the Senate passed a bill retiring the forty-five millions three per cents, and authorizing the issue of the same amount of additional bank circulation. Subsequently, the House interested itself, and the Committee to report a bill increasing the circulation by the amount of fifty millions. The ratio of the Senate bill to that to harmonize these two measures, and it is now proposed that a bill be passed increasing the national bank circulation ninety-five millions, with a corresponding withdrawal of greenbacks, and retiring over both points above mentioned. This has not been agreed upon, however, there is much diversity of opinion upon the subject. Some members favor open discussion of the subject, so as to permit the South and West to absorb as much of the capital as they desire; retiring greenbacks in the same proportion. But this will be warmly opposed in the House, which still regards the greenbacks with a jealous eye. It is, therefore, impossible to say what will be the result on this matter at the session. The impression is spreading that the matter is well enough as it is, and that it will do to let well enough alone for the present, at least. It is certain that no more greenbacks will be issued, and it is nearly certain that no more bank circulation will be issued beyond the three per cents, until Congress connects that greenback may be retired *pro rata*.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 21.	April 22.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	113¾	113		¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114½	114½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112¾	112¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112¾	112¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	110¾	110¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	110¾	110¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¾	107¾		
U. S. Currency 6's	112	112		

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 22, 1870.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	3 30
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
New Jersey Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem	129½	129½	129½	129½	129½
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	112	112	112	112	112
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	139	139			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	127	127	127	127	127
Chicago and North Western	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
St. Paul preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Toledo and Wabash	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Toledo and Wabash pref.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Express	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
American M. U. Ex.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
U. S. Express	43	43¾	¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular Board, or at the Stock Exchange of New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 22, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The week's sales taken as a whole are large. The weather has been changeable during the past two days, being more favorable for out-door transactions. Our rivers continue in good navigable order from the headwaters to Cairo. Groceries—we have to report a fair market with a good demand; buyers were numerous and anxious to invest, sugars being particularly fancied. It may be news to some, but nevertheless a fact, that refined sugars are selling in this market fully ¼ @ ½ below New York prices. This may account for the activity that has prevailed during the week. The market is well supplied and transactions were large. Some dealers are holding for an advance on coffee from ½ to ¾ @. There was an improved inquiry from the Eastern markets yesterday for New Orleans molasses, and in case of a demand for that market, it is expected that a slight advance will be the consequence. Bacon—firmness was the prevalent feature of the market. There was a good jobbing business done, the salvages of the market being on the side of holders, who will no doubt make a good thing out of the same. Country cured meat is sogining to arrive. We would suggest to holders that now is the time to look forward their meat, while the excitement is at its height, and while the market is steadily advancing in price. Flour—the demand is steadily improving, holders are firm in their views. Prices, however, are not any higher. The receipts were small; since our last 8th inst. were received. The stock on hand is not a large one and will soon need replenishing. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The supply on the market is only a moderate one, good keeping apples being scarce. The receipts since our last were 3 bbls. The current rates were best quality 5½ @ 6; fair to medium 5 @ 5½.

APPLES—Are in fair demand. The receipts since our last were 125 bbls, with a sufficient stock on hand for all ordinary purposes, sales were made at a wide range of prices, ever extra choice at 5 00 @ 6 00; choice at $4 50 @ 5 00; fair to good $3 50 @ 4 25; common and low grades not wanted.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; prices unchanged; sales of choice at 9c @ 10c gallon; common and low grades not wanted.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $2 75 @ 3 00 per dozen; No. 1 at $3 00; No. 2 at $3 25; No. 3 at $3 50; No. 4 at $3 75; No. 5 at $4 00; No. 6 at $4 25; No. 7 at $4 50; No. 8 at $4 75; No. 9 at $5 00; No. 10 at $5 25; No. 11 at $5 50; No. 12 at $5 75; No. 13 at $6 00; No. 14 at $6 25; No. 15 at $6 50; No. 16 at $6 75; No. 17 at $7 00; No. 18 at $7 25; No. 19 at $7 50; No. 20 at $7 75; No. 21 at $8 00; No. 22 at $8 25; No. 23 at $8 50; No. 24 at $8 75; No. 25 at $9 00; No. 26 at $9 25; No. 27 at $9 50; No. 28 at $9 75; No. 29 at $10 00; No. 30 at $10 25; No. 31 at $10 50; No. 32 at $10 75; No. 33 at $11 00; No. 34 at $11 25; No. 35 at $11 50; No. 36 at $11 75; No. 37 at $12 00; No. 38 at $12 25; No. 39 at $12 50; No. 40 at $12 75; No. 41 at $13 00; No. 42 at $13 25; No. 43 at $13 50; No. 44 at $13 75; No. 45 at $14 00; No. 46 at $14 25; No. 47 at $14 50; No. 48 at $14 75; No. 49 at $15 00; No. 50 at $15 25; No. 51 at $15 50; No. 52 at $15 75; No. 53 at $16 00; No. 54 at $16 25; No. 55 at $16 50; No. 56 at $16 75; No. 57 at $17 00; No. 58 at $17 25; No. 59 at $17 50; No. 60 at $17 75; No. 61 at $18 00; No. 62 at $18 25; No. 63 at $18 50; No. 64 at $18 75; No. 65 at $19 00; No. 66 at $19 25; No. 67 at $19 50; No. 68 at $19 75; No. 69 at $20 00; No. 70 at $20 25; No. 71 at $20 50; No. 72 at $20 75; No. 73 at $21 00; No. 74 at $21 25; No. 75 at $21 50; No. 76 at $21 75; No. 77 at $22 00; No. 78 at $22 25; No. 79 at $22 50; No. 80 at $22 75; No. 81 at $23 00; No. 82 at $23 25; No. 83 at $23 50; No. 84 at $23 75; No. 85 at $24 00; No. 86 at $24 25; No. 87 at $24 50; No. 88 at $24 75; No. 89 at $25 00; No. 90 at $25 25; No. 91 at $25 50; No. 92 at $25 75; No. 93 at $26 00; No. 94 at $26 25; No. 95 at $26 50; No. 96 at $26 75; No. 97 at $27 00; No. 98 at $27 25; No. 99 at $27 50; No. 100 at $27 75; No. 101 at $28 00; No. 102 at $28 25; No. 103 at $28 50; No. 104 at $28 75; No. 105 at $29 00; No. 106 at $29 25; No. 107 at $29 50; No. 108 at $29 75; No. 109 at $30 00; No. 110 at $30 25; No. 111 at $30 50; No. 112 at $30 75; No. 113 at $31 00; No. 114 at $31 25; No. 115 at $31 50; No. 116 at $31 75; No. 117 at $32 00; No. 118 at $32 25; No. 119 at $32 50; No. 120 at $32 75; No. 121 at $33 00; No. 122 at $33 25; No. 123 at $33 50; No. 124 at $33 75; No. 125 at $34 00; No. 126 at $34 25; No. 127 at $34 50; No. 128 at $34 75; No. 129 at $35 00; No. 130 at $35 25; No. 131 at $35 50; No. 132 at $35 75; No. 133 at $36 00; No. 134 at $36 25; No. 135 at $36 50; No. 136 at $36 75; No. 137 at $37 00; No. 138 at $37 25; No. 139 at $37 50; No. 140 at $37 75; No. 141 at $38 00; No. 142 at $38 25; No. 143 at $38 50; No. 144 at $38 75; No. 145 at $39 00; No. 146 at $39 25; No. 147 at $39 50; No. 148 at $39 75; No. 149 at $40 00; No. 150 at $40 25; No. 151 at $40 50; No. 152 at $40 75; No. 153 at $41 00; No. 154 at $41 25; No. 155 at $41 50; No. 156 at $41 75; No. 157 at $42 00; No. 158 at $42 25; No. 159 at $42 50; No. 160 at $42 75; No. 161 at $43 00; 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No. 825 at $209 00; No. 826 at $209 25; No. 827 at $209 50; No. 828 at $209 75; No. 829 at $210 00; No. 830 at $210 25; No. 831 at $210 50; No. 832 at $210 75; No. 833 at $211 00; No. 834 at $211 25; No. 835 at $211 50; No. 836 at $211 75; No. 837 at $212 00; No. 838 at $212 25; No. 839 at $212 50; No. 840 at $212 75; No. 841 at $213 00; No. 842 at $213 25; No. 843 at $213 50; No. 844 at $213 75; No. 845 at $214 00; No. 846 at $214 25; No. 847 at $214 50; No. 848 at $214 75; No. 849 at $215 00; No. 850 at $215 25; No. 851 at $215 50; No. 852 at $215 75; No. 853 at $216 00; No. 854 at $216 25; No. 855 at $216 50; No. 856 at $216 75; No. 857 at $217 00; No. 858 at $217 25; No. 859 at $217 50; No. 860 at $217 75; No. 861 at $218 00; No. 862 at $218 25; No. 863 at $218 50; No. 864 at $218 75; No. 865 at $219 00; No. 866 at $219 25; No. 867 at $219 50; No. 868 at $219 75; No. 869 at $220 00; No. 870 at $220 25; No. 871 at $220 50; No. 872 at $220 75; No. 873 at $221 00; No. 874 at $221 25; No. 875 at $221 50; No. 876 at $221 75; No. 877 at $222 00; No. 878 at $222 25; No. 879 at $222 50; No. 880 at $222 75; No. 881 at $223 00; No. 882 at $223 25; No. 883 at $223 50; No. 884 at $223 75; No. 885 at $224 00; No. 886 at $224 25; No. 887 at $224 50; No. 888 at $224 75; No. 889 at $225 00; No. 890 at $225 25; No. 891 at $225 50; No. 892 at $225 75; No. 893 at $226 00; No. 894 at $226 25; No. 895 at $226 50; No. 896 at $226 75; No. 897 at $227 00; No. 898 at $227 25; No. 899 at $227 50; No. 900 at $227 75; No. 901 at $228 00; No. 902 at $228 25; No. 903 at $228 50; No. 904 at $228 75; No. 905 at $229 00; No. 906 at $229 25; No. 907 at $229 50; No. 908 at $229 75; No. 909 at $230 00; No. 910 at $230 25; No. 911 at $230 50; No. 912 at $230 75; No. 913 at $231 00; No. 914 at $231 25; No. 915 at $231 50; No. 916 at $231 75; No. 917 at $232 00; No. 918 at $232 25; No. 919 at $232 50; No. 920 at $232 75; No. 921 at $233 00; No. 922 at $233 25; No. 923 at $233 50; No. 924 at $233 75; No. 925 at $234 00; No. 926 at $234 25; No. 927 at $234 50; No. 928 at $234 75; No. 929 at $235 00; No. 930 at $235 25; No. 931 at $235 50; No. 932 at $235 75; No. 933 at $236 00; No. 934 at $236 25; No. 935 at $236 50; No. 936 at $236 75; No. 937 at $237 00; No. 938 at $237 25; No. 939 at $237 50; No. 940 at $237 75; No. 941 at $238 00; No. 942 at $238 25; No. 943 at $238 50; No. 944 at $238 75; No. 945 at $239 00; No. 946 at $239 25; No. 947 at $239 50; No. 948 at $239 75; No. 949 at $240 00; No. 950 at $240 25; No. 951 at $240 50; No. 952 at $240 75; No. 953 at $241 00; No. 954 at $241 25; No. 955 at $241 50; No. 956 at $241 75; No. 957 at $242 00; No. 958 at $242 25; No. 959 at $242 50; No. 960 at $242 75; No. 961 at $243 00; No. 962 at $243 25; No. 963 at $243 50; No. 964 at $243 75; No. 965 at $244 00; No. 966 at $244 25; No. 967 at $244 50; No. 968 at $244 75; No. 969 at $245 00; No. 970 at $245 25; No. 971 at $245 50; No. 972 at $245 75; No. 973 at $246 00; No. 974 at $246 25; No. 975 at $246 50; No. 976 at $246 75; No. 977 at $247 00; No. 978 at $247 25; No. 979 at $247 50; No. 980 at $247 75; No. 981 at $248 00; No. 982 at $248 25; No. 983 at $248 50; No. 984 at $248 75; No. 985 at $249 00; No. 986 at $249 25; No. 987 at $249 50; No. 988 at $249 75; No. 989 at $250 00; No. 990 at $250 25; No. 991 at $250 50; No. 992 at $250 75; No. 993 at $251 00; No. 994 at $251 25; No. 995 at $251 50; No. 996 at $251 75; No. 997 at $252 00; No. 998 at $252 25; No. 999 at $252 50; No. 1000 at $252 75.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102¾	103¼	¼	
N. J. Central	97½	97¾	¼	
Erie	24¾	24¾	¼	
Harlem	129½	129½	¼	
Reading	97¾	97¾	¼	
Mich. Central	112¾	112¾	¼	
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾	¼	
Illinois Central	139	138		¼
Clev. and Pitts.	93¾	93¾	¼	
Chicago and North	73¾	74¼	¼	
Do preferred	86½	86½	¼	
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	¼	
St. Paul	90¾	90¾	¼	
Do preferred	74¾	74¾	¼	
Tol. and Wab.	25¾	25¾	¼	
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾	¼	
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	111¾	111¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	30¾	¼	
Western U. Tel.	32¾	32¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	¼	
Adams Express	60¾	60¾	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19¾	19¾	¼	
American M. U. Ex.	26¾	26¾	¼	
U. S. Express	43	43¾	¾	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular Board, or at the Stock Exchange of New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 22, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The week's sales taken as

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmatriable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Alden, Clara W., Howard, N. N.	3
Helmap, Charles L., Hellen, Pa.	3
Hidell, J. C. Salem, O.	3
Golden & Neal, Kittanning, Pa.	3
Gould & Sons, J., New York	3
Hengist, G. A. F., New Hamburg, Pa.	3
Johnson, Ed., Omaha, Neb.	3
Kasey, Miss, Braddock Fields, Pa.	3
Mccunaughy, Dr., Blairsville, Pa.	3
Parish, Julius, Friendship, N. B.	3

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

AQUATIC.—The Pittsburgh Regatta Association will hold a meeting this evening.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

Y. M. C. A.—See advertisement of monthly meeting to-night. The public are invited.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

INCREASE.—The amount of fines, &c., collected the Mayor's office this month will show a large increase over the report for last month.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

IN THEIR OLD QUARTERS.—The *Mirror* will be found in its old quarters again, No. 68 Fifth avenue, one day in seven—Sunday.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

MRS. CADY STANTON.—This distinguished lecturer spoke on "Our Young Girls," at Uniontown, on Thursday night.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

AN INSANE MAN.—Simon Brady, an insane man, was taken to the Poor Farm yesterday by officer Fred Rivers.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.—Work has been commenced on the main building of the Central High School on Bedford avenue, Fulton and Cliff streets.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY.—The fifty-second anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County will be held on Monday evening in the Third Church.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

REPORTED PARDONING.—It is reported that Governor Geary has pardoned Michael Cline, convicted recently in our Courts for the crime of buggery.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

RUN OVER.—A man whose name we did not learn was run over on Penn avenue, near Twenty-first street, yesterday afternoon, by a wagon, and severely injured. Fortunately no bones were broken.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

REPORTED DROWNING.—We learned last evening that Coroner Clawson had gone to Tarentum to hold an inquest on a body found floating in the Allegheny river at that place, but we were unable to glean any particulars.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

CARELESS DRIVING.—William Oakey, while while crossing Wylie avenue near Congress street, yesterday, was struck by a team, driven by a careless driver, knocked down and somewhat injured.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

LEG BROKEN.—A little daughter of Mr. Wm. Forsythe, foreman of the carpenter shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had her leg broken while playing in the Fourth ward school yard, at recess yesterday. Dr. Hamilton set the limb.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

CAUCUS MEETING.—The caucus meeting for the nomination of candidates for five Commissioners will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Concordia Hall. The committee will meet on Monday, when a joint session for the election of the Commissioners will be held.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. S. F. Scovell will preach a sermon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., to young men, to-morrow, Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, free. The public (especially young men) are invited.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

SIGNS ON THE SIDEWALKS.—Chief of Police Hague, yesterday notified the merchants on Fifth avenue and Market streets, that they must remove the signs tacked on to the awnings on their respective premises. In case the signs are not removed, suits will be instituted to-day we understand.

OPERA HAT STORE, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

THE LATE FIRE.—The name of the watchman who was quite severely burned at the Keystone Oil Works fire, Thursday night, is Peter Warner. An investigation by Fire Marshal Butler yesterday revealed the fact that the fire originated, as stated yesterday, from the watchman's lamp.

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